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Solomon, Third Esdras, Third Maccabees, Twelve Patriarchs, Psalms of Solomon, Prayer of Manasseh, Fourth Maccabees, Ascension of Isaiah, Apocalypse of Elijah, and certain fragmentary Apocrypha. The author gives copious bibliographies for each book and for the subject as a whole. He prints his own succinct statements on the various topics discussed in large type and cites the view of the chief authorities in a smaller type. The book makes no contribution to our knowledge of the Apocrypha, but it puts the known facts and the current theories in a clear and objective manner before the reader. The judgment of the author in his selection among the conflicting views is on the whole very good. His work carries the *imprimatur* and *nihil obstat* of his ecclesiastical superiors; hence none need fear to read it.

The Promise of the Christ-Age in Recent Literature. By William Eugene Mosher. New York: Putnam, 1912. Pp. vi+175. \$1.25.

This is an able and inspiring account of the Christward tendency as reflected in the literature of the last few years. The author gives detailed consideration of ten volumes, such as Kennedy's *Servant in the House*, Pontoppiddian's *Promised Land*, Rostand's *Samaritan Woman*, etc. He points to the significant fact that of these ten volumes foreshadowing the new Christ-age, seven appeared within the years 1905-10. For those who have not had access to the works considered, Mr. Mosher's brief and able studies will be interesting and rewarding. His book is full of suggestion for ministers who wish to interpret this recent literary tendency to their congregations.

Students of church unity will find much to interest and inspire them in *The Unification of the Churches*, by Daniel W. Fisher (Revell, 50 cents). The book seems to promise more than it performs. In the chapter entitled "Reunion and the Way to It," instead of laying down a program, as the title naturally leads us to expect, the author says that the movement for unity is confronted by limitations setting boundaries over which no passage is yet even dimly in sight. The book is really a study of the unity movement showing what has been actually done, and what may be accomplished in various directions looking toward federation.

Another addition to the "Short Course Series" is *The Seven Fold I Am*, by the Rev. Thomas Marjoribanks (Scribner, 60 cents). It provides a brief and suggestive treatment of the "I am" passages in the Gospel of John: "I am the Light of the World; I am the Door; I am the Way, the Truth, and the Life," etc. The booklet will be very helpful to pastors who wish to prepare a short course of sermons on this important and central Christian theme.

In a little book entitled *Faith and the New Testament* (T. & T. Clark, 60 cents), Rev. A. W. F. Blunt, vicar of Carrington, and formerly lecturer in Oxford University, presents a scholarly discussion of the New Testament as viewed in the perspective of modern scientific criticism. The chapters were delivered originally as lectures, and are intended for the general reader who is interested in the study of the New Testament, and who wishes, without being involved in the minutiae of scholarship, to acquaint himself with the main facts and conclusions set forth by modern New Testament research. The object of the treatise is not simply to mediate between the scientific and lay worlds, but to show the compatibility of scientific results with Christian faith.

A welcome addition to the Home University Library of Modern Knowledge is Professor George F. Moore's little volume *The Literature of the Old Testament* (Henry Holt & Co., 50 cents net). The volume is exactly what its title indicates, and represents the conclusion of one of the leading Old Testament students of the day. In it one will find the net results of a scientific but not temperamentally radical study. It is the sort of book which the general reader can understand, for it is free from anything like technical discussion.

In the "Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature" two of the late additions are Jevon's *Comparative Religion* and John's *Ancient Babylonia* (New York: Putnam, 1913; 40 cents each). Each is a capital illustration of how to write a summary of a great subject, although the volume by Professor Jevons, in the nature of the case, is less like a list of encyclopedic notes than is that of Dr. Johns. But both are to be heartily commended as admirably fitted for the purpose for which they are intended.